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## Relation of *H. pylori* infection and coronary heart disease in patients with Acute Coronary syndrome

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**Background & Objective:** Coronary artery disease is the main cause of mortality in developing and industrial countries. Recently Due to failure of classic risk factors such as HP is one of the risk factors in Acute Coronary syndrome. This study was designed to study of Association between Acute Coronary syndrome and Anti Helicobacter Pylori Antibody.

**Materials and Methods:** This case-control study was performed on 300 hospitalized patients with Acute Coronary syndrome include UA and MI who referred to emam khomani hospital and 300 hospitalized patients in fatemi and alawi hospital without of history of coronary heart disease and then Anti Helicobacter Pylori Antibody was examined by ELISA. Using chi-square and t- test the results were analyzed in SPSS software.

**Results:** 79 patients (26/3%) were seropositive in control group, and 122(40/6%) seropositive in case group and the difference were significant. Relation between coronary diseases risk factors with levels IgG not significant. Results showed that rate of HTN in seropositive HP in case group was significantly upper than control group.

**Conclusion:** This study showed that prevalence of Helicobacter pylori infection in patients with acute coronary syndrome was higher and Helicobacter pylori infection could be a risk factor for Acute Coronary syndrome.